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## ROAD BUILDING

### OIL APPLIED TO DIRT ROADS

Much Used in Illinois as Preventive of Mud as Well as Dust—Several Good Methods.

(By T. M. CISELY)  
Many roads in the oil fields of Illinois have been treated with oil which is a preventive of mud as well as dust. Roads that were put in shape and well sprinkled with oil last fall stood the winter travel which is always heavy in the oil fields, and came out in the spring with very little needed repairs.

In applying oil to our common dirt roads several methods are employed. Sometimes where the road is in good shape the oil is sprinkled on without any further preparations. This is sufficient for summer roads and for holding down the dust, but a better method should be employed where road winter roads are expected.

First the road should be well worked with the road machine, then apply the oil with sprayer, putting on enough to well dampen the fresh worked dirt, then a disk or harrow should be used to mix the oil well with the clay; after sprinkling again, the roller is used to smooth down and pack the roads.

After this the road should be sprinkled once a month in winter to keep it from taking water.

All ruts must be filled with dirt as soon as they commence to form. Also wet down this filling with oil.

After two years of this treatment roads become solid and show but little wear from travel and rain. Well oiled roads are dustless.

Sand roads are treated the same way but require more oil to put them in shape. A concrete road with street sprinkling attachment is all that is required for applying it to the roads.

### PREVENT STEEP ROAD CUTS

Difficulty Usually Experienced in Mountains or Hilly Country is in Repairing Washouts.

In a mountainous or hilly country considerable grades are frequently encountered which are usually experienced in their maintenance is in repairing washouts.

When a heavy shower falls upon the road and adjoining country, water will find its way to the depressions worn by the wheels. It flows down these depressions, gaining volume and velocity as it goes until the road surface is eroded and deep ruts often formed. The road which was good in the beginning is now rough and ratty and unpleasant and even dangerous to travel over.

One of the very best methods for preventing this cutting writes E. H. House of the Colorado Agricultural College is to build across the road at intervals of two or three hundred feet, ditches running entirely across the road. These ditches should be about one foot deep and perhaps three feet wide. They should be so located that they will discharge their water at some distance from the road and in such places that the water will continue on down the hill from the road.

In order that the road may be smooth, plank bridges are placed across these ditches. These are very simple affairs, the answer being the purpose for the stringers and 2x6s or 2x12s doing very well for the flooring. These planks should be placed so that cracks are one and one-half to two inches wide and left between each plank. These cracks then running across the road allow the water coming down the road to go through them, into the ditch and pass away. In this way the volume of water flowing over the road surface is kept down and cutting prevented.

MAINTENANCE IS ESSENTIAL  
Road Repairing as Important as Building, According to Official of Agricultural Department.

Logan W. Page, chief of the office of public roads, of the department of agriculture, is bending every energy to impress upon the people of the country that maintenance and effective repair are of equal importance with the actual improvement of bad roads. Investment of money in new roads does not become real economy until provision is made for keeping these new roads in condition after they are built. If a new road was built and then allowed to fall into disrepair, much of the original investment is simply wasted.

Quite frequently the office of public roads, when called upon for assistance by the various states, points out that road building is an art based on a science, and that trained men and experienced men are necessary to secure the best results from the expenditure of road funds.

Statisticians have figured out that although the average expenditure on the improvement of roads exceeds \$1,000,000 a day, a large portion of it is wasted because of the failure to build the right type of road to meet local requirements or the failure to provide for the continued maintenance of the improvement.

Good roads not only bring the market nearer to you but they improve the social condition of your community because they bind neighbors and friends more closely.

## DAIRY

### REMODELING THE DAIRY BARN

Only Redesigning Feature of Properous Looking Red Building Is Big Loft—Gutter Lacking.

There are many big red barns that look well from a distance and that give the farm an appearance of prosperity, but a disapproving dairyman has a few small windows, no gutters, no signs, no feeding alleys, no ventilation. Their big lofts are about the only redeeming feature they have. No wonder the boys leave the farm and herd nice milk.

Cement is not expensive and any man who is at all handy in building can put in cement gutters and walks with a little study on the subject. Any of the cement companies advertising in the agricultural papers will send a book of instructions upon request.

Make the gutter 4 feet 10 inches from the manger for medium-sized cows, 18 inches wide and 10 inches deep. It is not necessary to make the whole floor of cement. The forward half of the stall may be left without cement, although it is desirable to make the whole floor and manger of cement when it can be afforded.

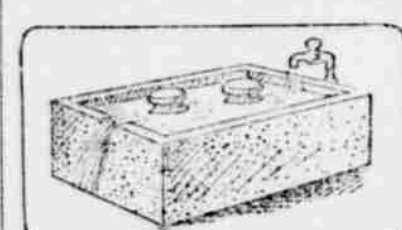
Make a feeding alley in front of the manger where the feeding can be done with the least work and time. Make the barn convenient. Take a day off, or a week if necessary, and visit places that have modern barns. Convenience in a barn is the cheapest part of the building and the most important. Ideas don't cost anything if you look for them. To put them into effect may take years, but it lightens the work to know they are to be done.

To wait until you can afford a new barn before making any improvement is folly. Fix up the old barn with this fall so the work can be done better and with less hardship this coming winter.

### MILK COOLER OF CONCRETE

One Shown in Illustration Is Easily Constructed and Will Pay for Itself in Very Short Time.

The milk cooler shown in the illustration is very easily constructed by any one and will repay its cost many times over in a season's use. It is the independent farmer. A box form is constructed of the size you wish the outside of the cooler to be; the inside is made in the same manner, only about eight inches smaller, so as to allow for a four-inch wall to the tank or cooler on all sides. The concrete is mixed, one part Portland cement to five parts of sand and gravel, and the bottom of cooler laid first; this may be three and one-half or four inches thick, as you desire; the box form for the inside is then set upon



A Concrete Milk Cooler.

this floor or bottom of an equal distance from the outside form on all four sides, and the concrete for the walls placed and tamped down. At one end the wall is slightly lower in center to provide for an overflow, as shown. The tank should be high enough so that when filled with water it will be within two or three inches of the top of milk can, and as the water is constantly changing the milk can be cooled in the shortest possible time; it may also be built slightly larger to allow for ice to be packed around the milk cans, when it is desired to hasten the cooling process.

### FEEDING THE YOUNG CALVES

They Should Be Early Accustomed to Eating Grain, Grass and Later in Fall Alfalfa Hay.

Calves dropped in the spring and early summer should be growing nicely by the time they are in their winter quarters. They should be early accustomed to eating grain, grass, and later in the fall alfalfa or clover hay. It is poor economy to limit their supply of roughage, as it develops large frames and barrels and gives the appearance of vigor, and nothing will aid this more than clean, well-grown hay.

The grain ration is necessary for steady growth. A ration that is being recommended, and one that has been found satisfactory in the north west, is a mixture of barley three parts, wheat bran one part, and alfalfa meal one part. When it can be obtained an additional one part of oil meal or soy bean meal may be used, as it gives tone and flesh to the calves, which are desirable. The grain should be given in two feeds, morning and evening.

Regulate the amount of grain to the individual calf. No grain should be allowed to remain in the mangers where it will become musty, as digestion disorders will result. Ground oats and bran are valuable supplements to skim milk in a ration, as they contain a large amount of nutritive substance necessary for good bone.

## LIVE STOCK

### KILLING WORMS IN HORSES

Good Plan to Keep Mixture of Equal Parts of Salt and Hardwood Ashes Before the Animals.

(By M. H. HENNINGER, Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)  
Horses have different kinds of worms inhabiting different parts of the intestines and requiring somewhat different treatments. There is no one specific or best treatment for worms. It is a good plan to keep a mixture of equal parts of salt and dried hardwood ashes constantly before horses.

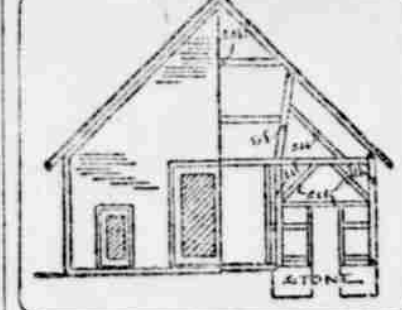
For the white worms six to twelve inches long, and other common worms living free in the intestines, try the following treatment: First give a mild physic, such as a pint of a quart of raw linseed oil. Feed little or no hay for three days. On the fourth day give two to three ounces, that is, from five to seven tablespoonsful, of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil. Repeat the same dose of turpentine and linseed oil on the fifth day, and repeat the whole process beginning on the fifteenth day from the start.

This dose is for a thousand-pound horse, and should be given about in proportion to weight. Judgment should be used concerning the condition and strength of the horse and how easily any particular horse is affected by cathartic medicines. Never give a severe physic to any horse that is thin and weak.

### HANDY BARN ON SMALL FARM

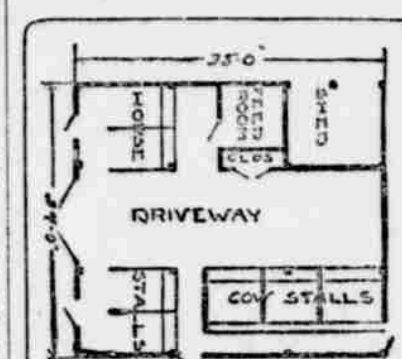
As Combination Structure for Cows and Horses Illustration Shows One Built Cheaply.

The barn shown in the illustration should be built for \$150, especially where a man is so situated he can do



End Elevation and Section.

most of the teaming at odd times. As a combination barn for cows and horses, with a shed in one corner, the arrangement is a handy one for a small farm, says a writer in the Missouri Valley Farmer. In size the barn is 24 by 28 feet, and the driveway



Floor Plan.

during the greater part of the year makes a convenient storage for various and farm implements. As the distance is not too great to back out with an empty wagon, there are doors at only one end of the driveway. This should make the barn warmer in winter. A space is left over the drive way for putting hay up into the mow overhead. This mow is capable of holding 15 or 20 tons of hay.

### FRUIT TREES ON ROADSIDE

Scheme in Meeting With Greatest Success in Hungary—State Railroads Lending Assistance.

A new industry which has developed in Hungary with amazing results is discussed in an interesting article in Popular Mechanics. It is the cultivation of fruit trees along all the public highways. The magazine says: "The state railroads are lending assistance to the fulfillment of the idea by charging only half the usual rate for the transit of fruit tree stock, and the scheme is meeting with the greatest success. At the present time there are about 25,000 fruit trees on the state highways, and perhaps one of the most astonishing facts is that all the trees planted, saving an insignificant six per cent, are doing nicely. Undoubtedly this success is largely due to the care with which the keepers of the trees were educated. It is possible to rent any where from three or four to 200 or 300 trees for the season's crop, and if ten trees of one kind of fruit growing in one locality and ten trees of another kind of fruit in another locality are wanted, it is possible to have them for the required rental, if not already contracted for.

Current Fruit Dealer.  
After all, the grape vine is one of the surest bearers, as it fruits on new wood entirely, and even if some of the new vines are not started, it puts out trees which will bear a crop.

Feed for Pigs.  
Some plan to raise pigs for profit, and it is not easy to raise the daily ration to each. One-third pound of ground corn is a good proportion, and a little bran or middlings may be added with a little oilmeal of either kind. Feeding this carefully, the feed will soon see how much should be given at a time; no more than they will eat is a good rule. Bran and middlings are best for brood sows to fatten, and a very little cornmeal, but ground oats may be added to the bran, about one-third of the latter.

## ORCHARD TOPICS

### WAY TO PLANT FRUIT TREES

In Mild Climates Fall Is Best Season for the Work—Dry, High Ground Is Best Location.

October and April are the two best months for planting all varieties of fruit and deciduous trees. For mild climate fall is the best season for planting; for severe climate plant early in spring as soon as ground is dry and mellow. Land that will grow corn will grow fruit.

Fruit trees should never be planted in low, wet land; select high, dry, well-drained ground. Plant two-year-old trees, buy direct from a reliable nursery; trees bought from agents seldom give satisfaction. In ordering trees instruct nurserymen to give trees with an abundance of roots.

When trees arrive, unless they are frozen, unpack and either heel in a trench, being careful to press the earth close to the roots, or plant at once. If trees are frozen when received place package in cellar where they will thaw out gradually or bury in the earth. If trees appear dry or shriveled through delay on cars, take them from package, plunge into a barrel of water, then bury the roots in the ground in a sloping position, and cover the entire limbs with straw and fine earth, thoroughly soaked with water. In a few days they will regain their freshness and may then be planted.

Before planting cut with a sharp knife all broken roots, cut sloping from below upward, then shorten in the top at least half of last year's growth. Do not look upon a young tree for what it is, but for what it will be when the buds have grown into limbs. The last bud left on the limb will become the leader, and it should point outward or to the left or right, as is needed to shape the tree, but not cut two or three buds below the one preferred in order to find one bud that points in the right direction, do it. Cut near to, but not too close to the bud, and never leave a stub above the bud to decay. Also cut out all useless branches and those which will cross.

### GARDEN TOOLS ARE COMBINED

Implement, Changeable to Fork, Hoe, Weeder, Trowel or Digger, Just Put on Market.

A combination garden tool for five different purposes has recently been patented and put on the market, says



One Tool for Five Kinds of Garden Work.

the Popular Mechanics. The same tool, changeable to a fork, a hoe, a weeder, a trowel, or a digger, all in one, can be used for weeding, digging, planting and transplanting flowers and plants. No single tool can be mislaid or lost. The individual tools are brought and held in position by a spring, and the combination weighs less than a pound.

### FRUIT TREES ON ROADSIDE

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They build up the run-down; they strengthen the weak; they invigorate tired and worn-out people. They're unequalled for dyspepsia and indigestion, constipation and malaria, biliousness and jaundice. They're a blessing to women who suffer from backache, headache, fainting or dizzy spells and a boon to all sufferers from kidney troubles. TRY THEM.

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## SHANNON, MERCER & CO.

DEPOY, KENTUCKY

## STOMACH TROUBLE

FOR FIVE YEARS

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advices from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache as bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good. I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit

taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it. I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it. I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me."

Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest. Get a package today. Only a quarter.

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